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THE NAUTILUS

THE PILSBRY QUARTERLY DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF CONCHOLOGISTS

VOL. 75 JULY, 1961 to APRIL, 1962



EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS

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JULIA ANNA GARDNER

1882-1960

Julia Anna Gardner, known around the world for her work in stratigraphy and molluscan paleontology, died after a long illness on November 15, 1960. She was a geologist with the United States Geological Survey for 32 years.

Julia Gardner was born in Chamberlain, South Dakota, on January 26, 1882. Her undergraduate studies were done at Bryn Mawr College where she received the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1905 and the Masters degree in 1907. Miss Gardner entered The Johns Hopkins University in the fall of 1907, the first woman regularly admitted to the Department of Geology. After receiving her doctoral degree in 1911, she continued there as Assistant in Paleontology until 1915. Her studies of the Late Cretaceous Mollusca of Maryland and other smaller groups were published by the Maryland Geological Survey in 1916. In 1915 she began work on the Miocene Alum Bluff Group of Florida under contract with the United States Geological Survey.

During World War I, the broad and specific humanitarianism which characterized her life impelled her to go to France with the Red Cross in 1917. She saw strenuous service as an Auxiliary Nurse and after the war with the American Friends in the devastated areas of France.

Upon her return to the United States in 1920, Miss Gardner joined the Geological Survey and took up again her professional career, which was to become long and distinguished.

She was the author of over 40 reports. Pre-eminent among these are:

The molluscan fauna of the Alum Bluff group of Florida: U. S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 142, 1926-1947.

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Their scientific value was equaled by their usefulness in the field of petroleum geology, and they are standards of reference in the economic investigations of Tertiary strata of both North and South America. Her published works are foundation stones and bench marks in Coastal Plain stratigraphy and paleontology

that insure Julia Gardner a high place with the pioneers in the geology of the region.

Among the societies of which Miss Gardner was a member are Phi Beta Kappa; Sigma Xi; the Geological Society of America, of which she was a fellow and vice president in 1953; the American Association of Petroleum Geologists; and the Paleontological Society, which she served as president in 1952. She was a charter member of the American Malacological Union and was widely known and loved by collectors everywhere.

She was an official delegate of the United States to the International Geological Congress in Madrid in 1926, and to the International Congress in Moscow in 1937.

Julia Gardner made a great contribution in her chosen field of geology; an equally great contribution in the field of human relationship may be exemplified by her encouragement of the Japanese scientists while on a tour of duty in Japan after World War II. They confirm that her kindness and generosity heartened them to carry on their researches. In her wide circle of friends, few do not have cause to remember some kindness, some encouragement, some tangible assistance, timely, but given unexpectedly. Julia Anna Gardner will live long in the hearts of her friends. — Druid Wilson.

NOTES AND NEWS

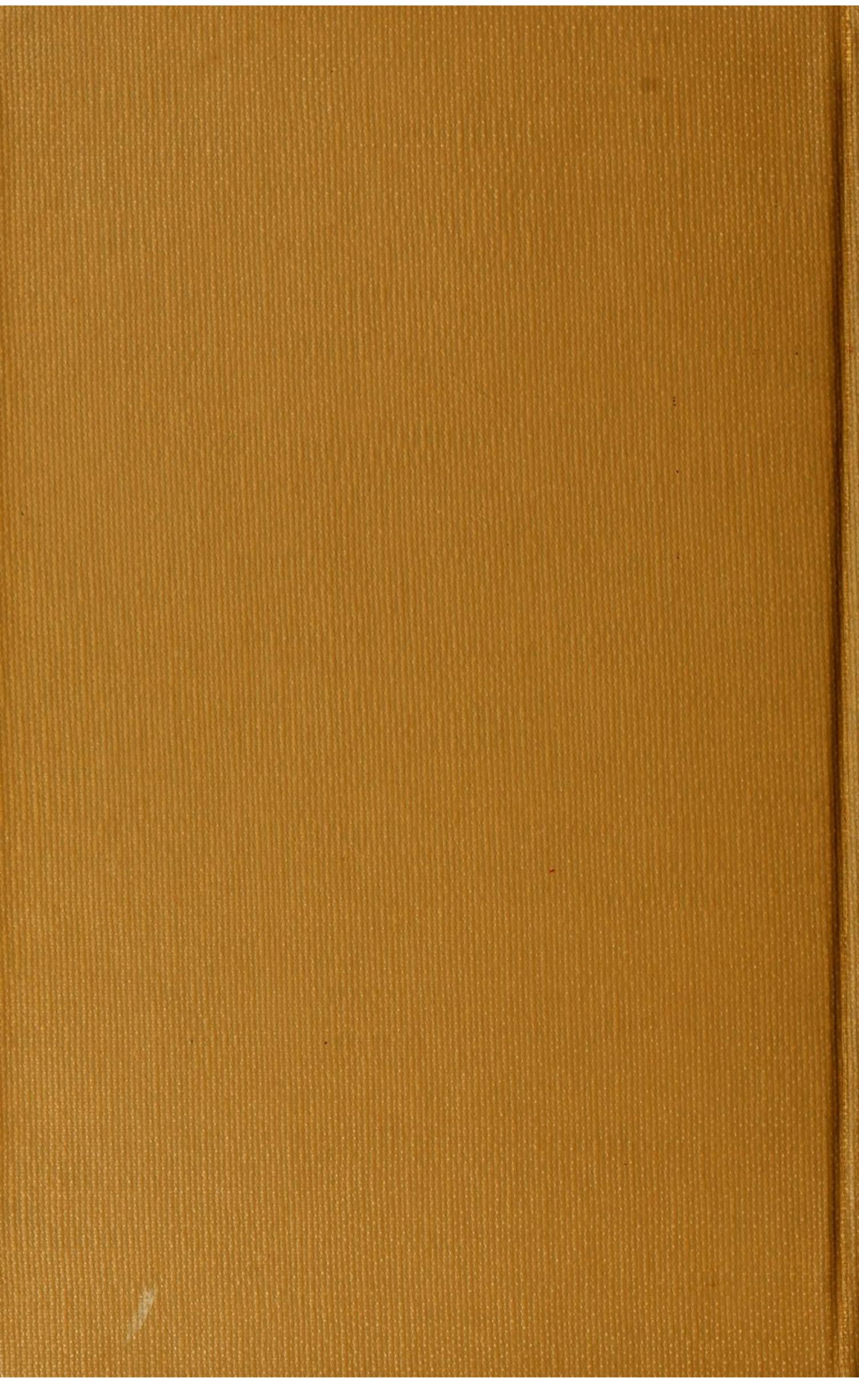
Pomacea paludosa in Alabama — In 1943, John Richardson II collected *Pomacea paludosa* (Say) at Gainesville, Florida, and introduced it into ponds on his farm 7 miles north of Jackson-ville, Florida. From here, in 1953, Frank Lyman introduced it into a small pond on the shore of Gantt Lake, 5 miles northeast of Gantt, Covington Co., Alabama. It soon escaped into Gantt Lake, and is now to be found along the shore for a mile in either direction from Lyman's pond. — Leslie Hubricht.

Succinea indiana Pilsbry.

Succinea indiana Pilsbry, 1905, Nautilus, 19: 28.

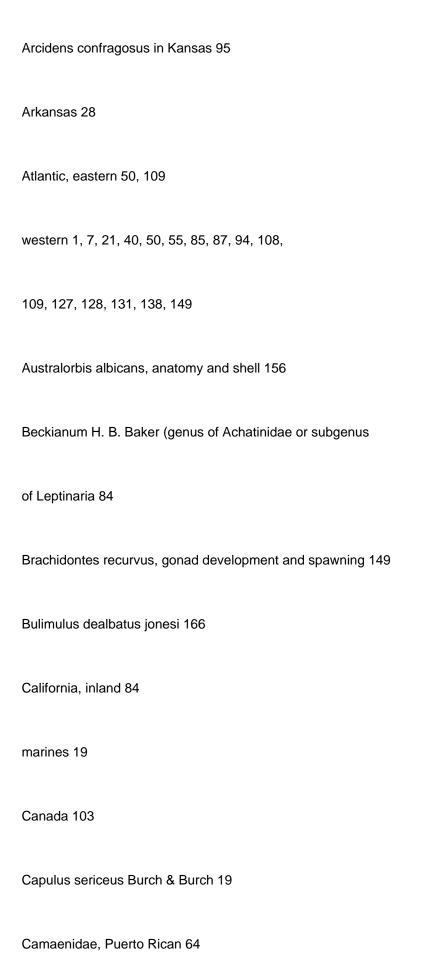
Succinea vaginacontorta Lee, 1951, Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich. no. 533, pp. 1-7, Pl. 1-2.

A careful examination of the anatomy and shell of topotypes



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